

Oxford Democrat

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OXFORD DEMOCRAT,
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, BY
G. W. O'KELLY,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERM.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents in advance.
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the amount charged for the advertisement. A reason-
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BOOK and JOB PRINTING
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

Poetry.

THE GENTLE WORD.

A gentle word hath a magical power,
The weary breath to beguile;
It gladdens the eye, it lightens the brow,
And changes the tear to a smile.
In the genial sunshine it sheds around,
The shadows of care depart;
And we feel in its soothing and friendly tone,
There's a balm for the wounded heart.

Oh! watch thou, that thy lips ne'er breathe,
A bitter, ungentle word,
For that which is lightly and idly said,
Is often too deeply heard.
And tho' for the moment, it leaves no trace,
For pride will its woes conceal,
Remember, the spirit that's calm and still
Is always the first to feel.

It may not be in thy power perchance,
To secure a lofty place;
And blazon thy name upon history's page
As a friend to the human race.
But oft in the daily tasks of life,
Though the world behold thee not,
Thy gentle and kindly words may soothe
A desponding brother's lot.

'Tis well to walk with a cheerful heart,
Wherever our fortunes call;
With a friendly glance and an open hand,
And a gentle word for all;
Since life is a thorny and difficult path
Where toil is the portion of man,
We should endeavor, while passing along,
To make it smooth as we can.

WHAT ARE BUBBLES.

"What are bubbles?" asked a child,
Gazing with bewildered eyes,
On the spheres of fairy form;
Glittering with the rainbow dyes;
They seem to sail so gaily on,
Yet when I grasp them they are gone."

What are bubbles?—careless boy,
Thou ask'st a question safe,
With a stern meaning deeply traced
On the varied pages of life.
Art'd a voice with sadness fraught,
Answers from the cells of thought.

Hopes are bubbles, born to burst;
When their hues the brightest seem;
And the joys, that over our path
Scatter a delusive gleam,
Like bubbles sparkling in the sun,
Are only bright when shone upon.

Fame, ambition, the delights
We have longed for years to clasp,
Won at length, through toil and strife,
Perish in our eager grasp;
Grief and gladness, pleasures, troubles,
All alike are empty bubbles!

Life's a bubble, bright and brief,
And its ever changing dyes
With a purer brilliancy glow,
As it mounts towards the skies;
Till wasted on Time's passing breath,
'Tis shattered by the touch of death.

SCENES IN AFRICA.

IN RIOR OF AFRICA.

The interior of Africa is as yet a terra incognita. We know Europe pretty thoroughly.—Asia has been traversed in all its length and breadth by civilized travellers. With the geography of America we may call ourselves familiar. But how little do we know of the vast continent which lies almost wholly within the tropics, and of which the greater part seems shut up as effectually against the advances of civilization as if it were upon another planet! Indeed, the Mountains of the Moon would be subject to a more accurate observation, were they situated upon the satellite from which they derive their name. The efforts of civilized travellers have been for many centuries directed to the recesses of this continent—yet four-fifths of it is blank upon our maps. Its whole center is one broad unexplored region, and the information obtained by recent travellers, is of the most aggravating kind, showing us mines of wealth which it is impossible to work. Before giving the results of these discoveries, let us look upon Africa as the world has known it, and as it may be familiar to most of our readers. Egypt, an old and worn out country, in its antiquities one of the most interesting places on the continent, occupies a small portion of the north-eastern corner. The river Nile has been explored to its sources, by Bruce and other travellers, who have given us some curious facts. The Barbury States occupy the northern portion, bordering on the Mediterranean. South of this, and stretching from the Nile to the Atlantic, is the great Desert of Zara. Along the whole western coast are small establishments, or factories, for trade in slaves, gold dust, ivory, palm oil, and other vegetable productions. This trade has been nearly monopolized by the English until lately; but now American enterprise has taken a large portion of it out of their hands. On this coast are the two settlements of Sierra Leone and Liberia established as colonies for emancipated slaves.

* * * The English have possession at the Cape of Good Hope. On the eastern shore, there

Paris, Maine, Tuesday, July 14, 1846.

Old Series, No. 19, Vol. 15.

are a number of independent sovereignties, which carry on a limited trade. The Imam of Muscat is a prince of considerable liberality and enterprise.

Quite recently, the English have made a settlement at Aden, near the mouth of the Red Sea. Having once obtained a foot-hold, they, English-like, began to push about them, and one of their first discoveries was a river, where none was marked on any chart, and up this they steamed three hundred miles, without finding the least obstruction.

Having now passed round this continent, let us now look into the interior. For half a century, the English government has been expending lives and treasure in a partial exploration. They have found that this whole tract of country is one of amazing fertility and beauty, abounding in gold, ivory, and all sorts of tropical vegetation. There are hundreds of woods, invaluable for dying and architectural purposes, not found in other portions of the world. Through it, for thousands of miles, sweeps a river, from three to six miles broad, with clear water, and of unsurpassable depth, flowing on at the rate of two or three miles an hour, without rock, shoal, or snag to interrupt its navigation. Other rivers pour into this, tributary waters of such volume as must have required hundreds of miles to be collected, yet they seem scarcely to enlarge it. This river pours its waters into the Atlantic through the most magnificent delta in the world, consisting of perhaps a hundred mouths, extending probably five hundred miles along the coast, and mostly broad, deep, and navigable for steamboats. Upon this river are scattered cities, some of which are estimated to contain a million of inhabitants, and the whole country teems with a dense population. Far interior, in the very heart of this continent, is a nation in an advanced state of civilization! The grandeur and beauty of portions of the country through which the Niger makes its sweeping circuit, are indescribable.—In many places its banks rise boldly a thousand feet, thickly covered with the richest vegetation of tropical climes. But all this vast and sublime country—this scene of rich fertility and romantic beauty—is apparently thrust out from the rest of the world. It is the Negro's sole possession.—He need not fear the incursions of the white man there—for over this whole lovely country broods one dread malady—and to the white man it is the "valley of the shadow of death." In expedition after expedition, sent out from the English port on the Island of Ascension, not one white man in ten has ever returned alive—all have fallen victims to the seemingly beautiful but awful climate. It seems impossible for any Englishman to breathe that air. So dreadful is it, so small the chance of life, that criminals in England have been offered pardon, on condition of volunteering in this service, more terrible than that of gathering the poison from the fabled Upas.

This country, tempting as it is, can only be penetrated at the risk of life, and it is melancholy to think, that those who have given us even the meagre information we have, did it at the sacrifice of their lives.—[Simmon's Colonial Magazine.]

ANECDOTE OF A SOUTHERN MERCHANT. We find in one of our Southern exchanges, a story told of a shrewd and cunning merchant, in order to illustrate a striking trait in human nature, that where money is readily made it is usually not well taken care of, and to show how important it is that every individual should examine the items charged in their bills.

A merchant of Mississippi during a day's business in which he had been crowded with customers, sold a saddle of the value of forty dollars, but had neglected to make the charge. Next day he missed the saddle, and recollecting the fact of the sale, but not the individual who bought it,—After racking his memory for some time to no purpose, he directed his clerk, Jim, to turn to his ledger alphabet and read off the W's, then the S's, the B's, the C's, and other letters in succession; all to no purpose.

Tired out with the mental exercise, and as the readiest way of settling the difficulty, "Jim," said he, "charge a saddle to every one of the customers." This was accordingly done. When the planters had got their cotton in, and settling time came round, the bills were presented, and if occasionally one more prudent than his neighbors, went through the drudgery of examining a long list of sundries, got by different members of the family, he might possibly discover a saddle which they had not got, or one more than they had got, and objecting to the item, it would be struck out of course, alleging there was some mistake.

When all the accounts had been settled up—"Well, Jim," said the stockkeeper, "how many customers paid you for that saddle?" Jim examined, and reported thirty-one.

"Little enough," exclaimed his employer, "for the trouble we have had to find out who got it." This story may be viewed as exhibiting dishonesty on the part of the tradesmen—but it more strikingly shows the carelessness of wealthy southerners with regard to money. It may well be asked in view of it, "Who in the North or East would pay an item of forty dollars, without examining the bill which embraced it?"

TAKES TWO TO MAKE A SLAVER. "My dear friend, that man has been talking about you so again! He has been telling some of the silliest lies you ever heard. Why he talked about you for an hour!"

"Yes."

"Well, after this, just bear in mind that it takes two to make a slander—one to tell, and one to listen to it."

NEWSPAPERS.

Lo where it comes before the cheerful fire,
Damp from the press in smoky clouds aspire;
(As from the earth the sun exhales the dew)
Ere we can read the wonders that ensue;
Then eager every eye surveys the part,
That brings its favorite subject to the heart;
Grave politicians look for facts alone,
And gravely add conjectures of their own;
The sprightly nymph who never broke her rest,
For torturing crowns or mighty lands oppressed,
Finds broils and battles, but neglects them all;
For songs and suits, a birth-day or a ball;
The keen, warm man overlooks each idle tale,
For "money wanted," and "estate on sale";
While some with equal minds to all attend,
Plens'd with each part, and grieved to find an end.
To this all readers turn, and they can look
Please on a paper who abhor a book;
Those who ne'er deigned their bible to peruse,
Will think it hard to be denied the news;
Sinners and saints, the wiser and the weak,
Here mingled tastes, and one, amusement seek;
This like a public inn, provides a treat,
Where each promiscuous guest sits down to eat,
And such this mortal food as we may call,
Something to all men, and to some men all.

AMBITION—WASHINGTON. Many persons are governed by a weak and worldly ambition that defeats the very objects which they had in view.—We never knew a person to become immortal who was in a great hurry to become famous. A man temporally known; but true greatness can only last on the tablet of the world's memory. When in the Philadelphia Congress, George Washington was named as the Commander-in-Chief of the American armies, he was astonished and confounded, and rushed out of the room.—He was the last man who would have sought that post which has immortalized him.

THE FARMER AND THE LAWYER.—"Why do you not hold up your head as I do?" inquired an aristocratic lawyer of a farmer.

"Squire," replied the farmer,—"look at that field of grain—all the valuable heads hang down, those that have nothing in them stand upright."

BULLETS AND TIN PISTOLS.—Two Irishmen walking together, observed a pile of lead upon the side-walk.

"How would you like, Pat?" asked one, "to have it melted into bullets, and to receive one of them into your soft head?"

"Faith," said Pat, "I'd rather it was made into a tin pocket pistol, and then neither of us would mind taking a shot from it."

ANECDOTE OF JOSEPH THE SECOND. Joseph opened the gardens of the palace of Schoenbrunn, for the accommodation of all classes—Several noblemen felt offended at this condescension.—One representing to the Emperor, that by this proceeding there was no public garden left, in which they might converse with their equals, Joseph replied:

"Gentlemen, on the same principle, what shall I do? would not I be obliged to descend into the vaults of the Imperial tomb, under the Capuchin Church, if I wished to converse with my equals?"

REASON AND FEELING. The feelings are like the stars which guide us only while the heavens are clear; but reason is a magnet-needle, which ever guideth the ship, though the stars be hid, and their light no longer shineth.

Political.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Held at City Hall, Portland, July 1, 1846.

Agreeably to a call from the Democratic State Committee, the delegates from the several Towns in the State, met at City Hall, Portland, July 1, at 10 o'clock A. M., and were called to order by CHARLES HOLDEN of Portland, Chairman of the State Committee, who nominated Gen. REDDINGTON, of Augusta, as Chairman, for the purpose of organizing the Convention.

Gen. REDDINGTON appeared and after very happily expressing his thanks for the honor conferred on him, took the chair.

Prayer was then offered by Elder S. E. Brown of Portland.

Voted, That the chairman nominate two persons to be Secretaries of this convention.

Edward S. Dyer, of Calais, and Joshua Herrick, of Kennebunk Port, were nominated and elected.

Voted, That two from each County be nominated by the chair, to receive the credentials, and report the names of Delegates, entitled to seats in this convention. The following Gentlemen were nominated and elected that committee.

York, B. J. Herrick, Sheldon Hobbs,

Cumberland, Philip Estman, Levi Morrill,

Washington, Robert Moore, Jr., Thos. Talbot,

Aroostook, Sam'l G. Tuck, Jabez Daggett,

Waldo, Benj. Griffin, J. E. Elliott,

Penobscot, E. G. Rawson, J. H. Thompson,

Piscataquis, Joseph Chase, James Bell,

Hancock, Jacob Dodge, James Stubbs,

Oxford, Job Prince, James Walker,

Lincoln, Henry Tallman, Joshua Patterson,

Franklin, A. B. Caswell, William Tripp,

Somerset, J. M. Moore, G. W. Clark,

Kennebec, W. R. Smith, A. P. Morrill,

Voted, To adjourn to meet at this place at 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON. Convention met according to adjournment.

The committee on credentials reported the following list of Delegates, as entitled to seats in

this convention. [We insert only the Delegates from this County.]

Oxford.

Albany, M. Petty; Andover, James F. Bragg; Bethel, John Graver, Israel Kimball; Brownfield, Jos. II Gibson; Buckfield, Dan'l Chase, Joshua Irish; Byron, Wm. K. Green; Canton, Cornelius Hollis; Denmark, Cyrus Ingalls; Dixfield, Thos. S. Cox; Fryeburg, E. L. Osgood, Henry D. Hutchins; Greenwood, Wm. Noyes; Gillett, Geo. Burnham; Hanover, Adam Willis; Hartford, Sampson Reed; Hebron, Calvin Bucknam; Hirum, John H. Spring; Lovell, James Walker; Livermore, Orison Rollins, Enos Timblett; Mexico, John M. Eustis; Munson, Amos P. Bean; Newry, Ellsworth Bartlett; Norway, J. Howe, Geo. Frost; Oxford, Seth T. Holbrook; Paris, Hiram Hubbard, Benj. C. Cummings; Peru, Cyrus Wormwell; Porter, Henry Mason; Roxbury, John Reed; Rumford, Jas. H. Farmham, Timothy Walker; Shoreham, Sam'l S. Willard; Stow, E. T. Nutter; Sumner, Alexander Ryerson; Sweden, Thos. Trull; Turner, Job Prince, Jesse Drew; Waterford, Elbridge Gerry; Woodstock, Oresamus Nute; Andover No. 14, Hancock 11, Kennebec 47, Lincoln 52, Oxford 51, Penobscot 34, Piscataquis 15, Somerset 26, Waldo 34, Washington 24, York 48—Total 428.

Voted, That a committee of one from each county be nominated by the chair, to receive, sort and count the votes for President of the convention, and the following Gentlemen were nominated and elected, viz:

York, M. McDonald; Cumberland, M. F. Walker; Penobscot, G. L. Boynton; Somerset, W. D. Gould; Hancock, W. Bennett; Aroostook S. Gary; Kennebec, Col. Stanley; Waldo, J. Elliott; Lincoln, J. Babson; Piscataquis, J. Hubbard; Washington, R. Mowle.

The committee having attended to the duty assigned them, reported—Whole number of votes 415. Hon. S. C. Foster, of Pembroke, having a majority of all the votes thrown, was declared elected President of the Convention.

Mr. Foster, on taking the chair said, he was aware that the lateness of the hour and the amount of business to be performed, would be a sufficient excuse on his part for not inflicting on the convention a long speech—that the Convention had his unfeigned thanks for the honor conferred, in selecting him to preside over their deliberations, and with their leave would, without further remarks, proceed to business.

Voted, That two gentlemen be nominated by the chair, as Vice Presidents of the Convention.

Wm. A. Hayes, and Henry Tallman, were nominated and elected Vice Presidents of the convention.

Voted, That a committee of one from each county be nominated by the chair, to receive, sort and count the votes, for a candidate for Governor.

The following gentlemen were nominated and elected, viz:

Oxford, Mr. Gerry; Washington, Mr. Prescott;

Hancock, Mr. Jarvis; Cumberland, Mr. Soule;

Franklin, Mr. Sweetland; Penobscot, Mr. Jones;

Kennebec, Mr. Dickey; Piscataquis, Mr. Chamberlain; Waldo, Mr. Fuller; Lincoln, Mr. Hewitt; York, Mr. Paine; Aroostook, Mr. Daggett; Somerset, Mr. Gould.

The committee having attended to the duty assigned them, reported—Whole number of votes 415. Hon. S. C. Foster, of Pembroke, having a majority of all the votes thrown, was declared elected President of the Convention.

Mr. Foster, on taking the chair said, he was

aware that the administration will be supported by the patriotism of the people in the vigorous prosecution of the war with Mexico, until that deluded nation shall be willing to accept of a just and honorable peace.

Resolved, That the conduct of those members of congress who voted against the supplies and succor called for by our gallant army on the Rio Grande when menaced by a hostile force overwhelming in numbers, and the language of those public prints throughout the Union, which have sought, and still seek, every occasion to charge their own Government with injustice and incapacity in its intercourse with Mexico, ought to admonish us that the spirit which animated the Federalists of 1812, and '15, exists unsubdued in the breasts of many of their descendants, the Whigs of 1846.

Resolved, That while we sincerely deplore the calamities of war, and hope the speedy restoration of peace, we cannot but feel proud of the gallantry so gloriously

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP BRITANNIA.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER NEWS.—On the fourth the steamship Britannia arrived at Boston with news which though important, can be compressed into a brief space.

The news, in a commercial point is unimportant.

General Taylor's despatches were much praised in Europe, altho' the Canadian press abused them.

The Pope of Rome, Gregory XVI., has gone to "that bourn from whence no traveller returns." He died on the 15th of June. It is supposed that Cardinal Franzoni, now 71 years of age, will be his successor.

In reference to our troubles on the Rio Grande the London Times says:

"The despatches of General Taylor are remarkable for their succinct energy, and the absence of those verbose and grandiloquent strains which we are accustomed to meet in narratives of American exploits. He writes like a man of sense, skill, and courage; and we have not the slightest wish to detract from the honors he has gallantly earned under the flag of his country. Whatever opinion we may entertain of the cause of this war, and of the political motives in which it originated, the behavior of the American General and his troops deserved to be judged of by a much higher standard than the policy of the Government which it is their duty to serve. The conduct of the Mexican army, on the contrary, demonstrates the utter inability of that Government to protect any portion of its dominions from invasion; and it degrades the descendants of the Spanish Americans still lower in the rank of nations."

The French and English press discuss the subject of our troubles with Mexico in a spirit that leans favorably towards this country. The Mexican funds were much affected by the news of the battle on the Rio Grande. The Liverpool Times, in allusion to the Mexican defeat, says, that a brave people can afford no sympathy with traitors. The bird that cannot fight on its own dunghill is only fit to grace the spit. The exclamation of the old veteran, who declared that there were only two things in nature that he abhorred—a poor man and a coward—expressed, in its antithesis, a good deal of the philosophy of life.

M. Guizot's organ in France, The Epoque, recommends the interference of France, and England in the dispute here on this continent.

It alleges that France has interests sufficient in Mexico to warrant her interference, and from certain givings out there are reasons to suppose that France will interfere. In the Chamber of Deputies there has been a debate as to the legality and propriety of Mexican letters of marque.

Whether France would seize upon privateers and hang their officers and crews as pirates—whether they should be arrested and carried into a French port and then acquitted, or whether they should be molested at all or not being left undecided. Enough has transpired to show that France will eventually take sides with Mexico, by favoring the design of that country, far as marine matters are concerned.

THE CORN BILL.—All fears for the safety of this bill are banished. It is considered as good as passed. The Liverpool Times, in an article upon this bill, remarks :

"The United States, our greatest commercial rival, cannot long remain inert. Her legislature will march with the times, for it would be a libel upon the intelligence of that great and potent country to suppose that she can long be insensible to the enlightened reciprocal views in commercial matters, which English philosophers have chalked out, and which English statesmen have carried practically into effect, at the sacrifice of their dearest personal and political connexions, prejudices and sympathies. The world has never witnessed, never will witness, devotion less selfish, patriotism more pure, than Peel has given by sacrificing his power and party on the altar of free trade. But a bright reward will be his—the brightest reward with a great and honest minister can experience—

"To scatter plenty o'er a sultry land,
And red his history in a nation's eyes."

The next battle on the free trade ground will take place in sugar, as on the 5th of July the sugar duties expire.

Paris was being emptied by the annual emigration to the German watering places.

Le Compte, who attempted the charmed life of the King of the French has been executed.—The King desired that he should live; but the ministry decided that he must die, which he did with great fortitude.

Excessive warmth has prevailed in the United Kingdom, and death by strokes of the sun has been frequent and alarming.

The ordinary diplomatic relations between France and Russia had not been kept up, in consequence of a mutual dislike entertained by Louis Philippe and the autocrat Nicholas. Of late the latter has relaxed in his resentments and allowed his own son to visit Toulon.

One of the Paris newspapers mentions that an infamous sheet in New York is the American organ of England.

The Press says that several manufacturers who had received large orders for America have just had them countermanded, on account of the declaration of war between the U. States and Mexico.

The King of Naples is about to declare Naples and Palermo free ports.

Further troubles are anticipated in Switzerland. The people of Berne have not yet concluded the discussion of the New Democratic Constitution.

The German papers announce that the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the King of Prussia, are to meet at Vienna in September next.

Poland is overrun by Russian troops. It was hoped that, through the instrumentality of the Empress of Russia, numbers of Poles would be set at liberty.

Emigration to this country from Sweden and Norway is on the rapid increase.

Intelligence from Algiers is of the usual character; tribes have revolted, been chastised, and submitted. At the date of the last advices all was orderly, and the troops were calculating on enjoying some repose, which the intense heat renders particularly acceptable. The massacre of three hundred French prisoners by Abd-el-Kader, has caused, very naturally, an intense feeling of horror and indignation.

The Queen of England has recovered her health, and the infants were doing well—all of them.

The blight in the potatoe crops is spreading, having reached Portugal and other places.

According to the Linicker Reporter, 3857 emigrants have left that city for the United States during the present season.

Dr. Ellis, a professor of hydrotherapy, had been held to bail on a charge of manslaughter, for causing the death of a patient, named Dresser, by what is called the "cold water system."

Among the foreigners of distinction now in London, are several young East Indians of large fortune, come over to make acquaintance with England, its manners, customs and people.

The British Government have sent a Mr Hood to the river Plate, to affect a settlement of the differences between Rosas and Montevideo.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JULY 14, 1846.

ELECTION—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.

Democratic Republican Nomination.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN W. DANA.

THE NEW TARIFF PASSED!

With heartfelt joy do we announce that the Tariff Bill has passed the House of Representatives, in substantially the same shape as reported by Gen. McKay, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. It totally repudiates the minimum principle, and all specific duties. It reduces the duties on cottons, on an average of all its varieties, at least 50 per cent, and on woollens the reduction is at least 10 per cent, salt from 8 cents per bushel, under the present law, equivalent to from 100 to 150 per cent ad valorem, to be reduced to 20 per cent ad valorem. The amendment from the committee of the whole, for abolishing the fish bounties, was rejected. Tea and coffee were struck out from the list of dutiable articles with life.

We have no doubt that the bill will pass the Senate without much amendment. If it does then may the country rejoice that the greatest impediment to her increasing commerce and prosperity is removed. We hope soon to chronicle the happy tidings. The vote on the passage of the bill was 114 yeas to 25 nays; giving the triumphant majority of nineteen!—The Democratic members from this State voting in the affirmative; Mr. Severance in the negative.

The bill, belongs to Mr. Hilliard, of Alabama. The other 113 votes were given by Democrats. The only vote from Pennsylvania for the bill, was given by Mr. Willey, the eloquent and truly sound representative from Bradford District. With this exception the members from Pennsylvania, who were all present, voted in solid phalanx against the bill. Of the 33 members from New York (one seat being vacant by the death of Mr. Herrick) sixteen of the Democrats voted to pass the bill. Four others, with the 12 Whig members, voted against it. One member (Mr. Woodworth, Democrat), abstained.

Besides those from New York and Pennsylvania, the only Democrats voting against the bill were the two from New Jersey, and one (Mr. Perry) from Maryland. New Jersey is the only State where Democratic members voted unanimously against the bill.—All the Democrats from Ohio voted for the bill, except one, (Mr. Cummings) who was absent.

There were 13 absences; 10 Democrats, of whom 7, if present, would have voted for the bill; and 3 Whigs. Three of the absences have "gone to the wars." There are three vacancies in the House; and the Speaker had no vote. If every seat had been filled, and every member had voted, the affirmative vote would have been at least 123 out of 220 members. The Bill was sent to the Senate the 6th inst.

LATER.—Upon the receipt of the bill in the Senate a slight contest ensued, somewhat indicative of what the ultimate result will be. The opponents of the bill desired to refer it to the Committee on Finance, knowing that, in consequence of the absence from Washington of a Democratic member, the Committee is equally divided, and could not report it back. The friends of the bill opposed the reference. The vote, on the motion to refer, stood—yeas 23—nays 24.

The absences were Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Cameron, Dayton, and Greene, who we believe will all vote against the bill, though the three first are doubtful; and Messrs. Dix, Haywood, Rusk, and Speight, who are certain to vote for the bill. It is probable that on the final passage of the bill the members voting on the motion to refer will be divided as they were on that vote, except that Jarman of Tennessee, who is instructed by his legislature, will most likely vote for the bill. If we are correct, the vote on the passage of the bill will be 29 for, and 27 against.

From the Showbegan Clarion.

We to-day place the name of Hon. JOHN W. DANA at the head of our editorial columns, as the Democratic nominee for Governor, and it is with pride and pleasure that we present to the electors of this County so talented and deservedly popular a person for their suffrages. A name around whom the honest hearted yeomanry of this State can rally with confidence, and with the assurance that he is every way qualified to discharge the responsible duties of the station to which he aspires.

Mr. Dana is a man who has seen much of public life and has held several important offices.

He was for several years a member of the Legislature, and one year President of the Senate, where he was distinguished for his talents, and ability and urbanity of manners. He is likewise well acquainted with all the interests and wants of the State, and knowing them, he will advance and defend them with that energy for which he has always been so conspicuous.

From the Maine Courier.

CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

We take pleasure in placing at the head of our columns this week, the name of Hon. JOHN W. DANA of Fryeburg, as a candidate for the suffrage of the democratic voters of Maine at the gubernatorial election in September next.

Mr. Dana is well and favourably known to the citizens of this State, and it is no disparagement to our

own chief magistrates to say that, if elected he,

RESPONSE OF THE PRESS.

Below we give extracts from the responses of the various Democratic papers of this State to the nomination of the State Convention. They breathe a spirit which animates the breasts of the entire Democracy of the State; a spirit of pride in the talents of the nominee, of confidence in his abilities, of undoubting faith in his principles, and a determination to enter the contest, without division or discord, and triumphantly elect him. "DANA AND DEMOCRACY" is the watchword.

From the Eastern Argus.
THE CONVENTION AND ITS NOMINEE.

The convention was the largest that has ever before assembled for a similar purpose, and all parts of the State were well represented. In point of respectability, we have never seen a more noble set of delegates, embracing as it did, men of all pursuits, those who have been fathers in Democracy, as well as the young, vigilant, and active in our cause. But one spirit prevailed in the meeting. The delegates came together for the purpose of renewing their political views, to interchange opinions, discuss principles, and to select a candidate to maintain and carry them out. Some diversity of sentiment existed in regard to a candidate, as will always be the case so long as the Democracy of Maine embraces among its numbers so many men worthy to be the standard bearer of their principles. But in canvassing preferences, it is highly gratifying to learn, that the campaign was conducted upon honorable grounds, and in a spirit of candor, concession and harmony worthy of all praise.

On taking the first ballot, the convention made choice of the Hon. JOHN W. DANA, of Fryeburg, by a decided majority. Considering the character of the convention, in point of numbers as well as respectability, this fact of itself is a sufficient endorsement for the ability, integrity and popularity of the nominee. Mr. Dana is a descendant of the stock of '76, was reared among the noble democracy of Oxford, and has ever been a firm, honorable and consistent advocate of democratic measures and principles. He has served his party with ability in both branches of the Legislature; has been President of the Senate, the duties of which office he discharged to entire satisfaction, and was one of the two gentlemen selected by the lamented KAVANAGH, to discharge the responsible trust growing out of the settlement of N. E. Boundary, of settling the titles and adjusting the rights of those citizens residing on our Eastern frontier. In every station to which he has been called, he has been a faithful and efficient public servant; and such has been his gentlemanly bearing, the courtesy of his manners, and generosity of his feelings, that he has, now the affections and good opinion of all with whom he has been associated. He is now in the full vigor of life, and no doubt will discharge the responsible duties of Governor with honor to himself, satisfaction to his party, and credit to the State.

It now remains for the Democracy of Maine to prepare early and vigorously for the contest, that a triumphant ratification of the proceedings of this convention may be secured at the ensuing election. If the spirit which prevaded the minds and deliberations of our friends, shall be disseminated and infused among their constituents, it cannot be doubted that Maine will again in a most singular manner give fresh proof of her devotion to the cause of free principles, and again show herself true to herself, and to the invincible democracy of the Union.

From the Saugus Democrat.

STATE CONVENTION.—The individual selected as the democratic candidate for Governor, Hon. JOHN W. DANA, of Fryeburg, is every way worthy of the confidence and suffrages of the voters of the State. He is a man of sound and tried democratic principles—of fine talents, sound judgment, and in his private character above reproach. He has been much in public life, and always discharged his duties in a manner acceptable to his constituents. We trust the democracy of the State will give him their unanimous and hearty support.

From the Bangor Daily Whig.

STATE CONVENTION.—The individual selected as the democratic candidate for Governor, Hon. JOHN W. DANA, of Fryeburg, is every way worthy of the confidence and suffrages of the voters of the State. He is a man of sound and tried democratic principles—of fine talents, sound judgment, and in his private character above reproach. He has been much in public life, and always discharged his duties in a manner acceptable to his constituents. We trust the democracy of the State will give him their unanimous and hearty support.

From the Bangor Daily Whig.

THE JURYMEN'S GUIDE.—The title of a little volume of 48 pages, just published by Hyde, Lord & Dore, of Portland, and prepared by JAMES O'DONNELL, Esq., of Gray. It contains a succinct view of the benefits, mode of selection, duties and obligations of Jurymen, and is one of the most useful works we have seen for a long time. It should be in the possession of every adult citizen in the State.

From the Showbegan Clarion.

The name of the candidate of our party for the next Governor of this State is inserted at the head of the Democrat. We place it there with more pleasure because we know that Hon. JOHN W. DANA possesses the Jeffersonian qualifications for office. He is a man of talents, enlightened understanding, excellent judgment—a democrat without guile and without reproach, worthy of the high honor conferred upon him and to be the Governor of our noble State. Of his election we entertain no doubt, and we predict that the people will set him down to be more like Lincoln than any Governor we have had since his

death.

From the Maine Courier.

We to-day place the name of Hon. JOHN W. DANA at the head of our editorial columns, as the Democratic nominee for Governor, and it is with pride and pleasure that we present to the electors of this County so talented and deservedly popular a person for their suffrages. A name around whom the honest hearted yeomanry of this State can rally with confidence, and with the assurance that he is every way qualified to discharge the responsible duties of the station to which he aspires.

Mr. Dana is a man who has seen much of public life and has held several important offices.

He was for several years a member of the Legislature, and one year President of the Senate, where he was distinguished for his talents, and ability and urbanity of manners. He is likewise well acquainted with all the interests and wants of the State, and knowing them, he will advance and defend them with that energy for which he has always been so conspicuous.

From the Maine Courier.

CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

We take pleasure in placing at the head of our columns this week, the name of Hon. JOHN W. DANA of Fryeburg, as a candidate for the suffrage of the democratic voters of Maine at the gubernatorial election in September next.

Mr. Dana is well and favourably known to the citizens of this State, and it is no disparagement to our

own chief magistrates to say that, if elected he,

will prove as efficient, talented and independent a Governor as ever filled the executive chair of our State.

Mr. Dana, though a Lawyer by profession, is emphatically a business man by practice. He is one of Oxford's noble sons, and is not ashamed to be engaged in branch of productive industry. Politically, he is a true scion of a democratic stock, being the son of Hon. Judah Dana, whose name is so intimately connected with the rise and progress of our State. As a scholar, Mr. Dana will do honor to any political office in the gift of a free people, and as a moralist, he is above the reach of calumny, the soul breath of scandal never having reached his name. Such,

in brief, is JOHN W. DANA, whom the democracy of Maine has resolved shall be elected to the chief magistracy of our growing and independent commonwealth.

With the affairs of the state he is intimately acquainted, and, coming fresh from the people, the people will see to it that he comes into power by an overwhelming majority.

We congratulate our friends upon the selection made, and when we say that the nomination could not have fallen upon a better man,

we reflect no discredit upon the worthy gentlemen whose names were placed before the convention in connection with Mr. Dana. The democracy of Maine are united to a man.

Discord and strife have been permitted to retire from our ranks, save only the strife to see who

will do the most for the interests of our common cause. Let the Whigs nominate whom they

may—let them unite forces with the abolitionists if they please, as reports say they contemplate doing;

they cannot distrust us—they cannot defeat us, for in the caustic language of member of the State convention, "Maine is not to be New Hampshire-sheared!"

Who STATE CONVENTION.—The whigs held a

State convention in Augusta on the 8th inst., and

nominated Hon. David Bronson, of Augusta, as their

candidate for Governor. Mr. Morse declined, as a

candidate, being run down again. There does not

appear to have been much enthusiasm in the Conven-

tion, there being but 78 votes thrown, all told.

If we may be allowed to judge of their anticipations of suc-

The greatest Iron Gun ever cast.—A stupendous piece of ordnance was cast at Alger's Foundry, South Boston, on the 8th inst., which will, when finished, exceed Capt. Stockton's celebrated "Peacemaker," by 5000 pounds. The quantity of metal used was 40,000 pounds. When finished the gun will weigh 25,000 pounds. Length, ten feet; diameter at the base ring, 39 inches; length of chamber, 13 inches; diameter of chamber, 9 inches; length or bore, 9 feet 1 inch; diameter of bore, 12 inches. Weight of round shot, which it will carry, 230 pounds; weight of shell, 180 pounds. Range of shot or shell, 3 1/2 miles—more than half a mile beyond the reach of any gun in the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa, at Vera Cruz. The cost of this immense instrument will not exceed \$1700.

Malleable Glass.—A foreign paper says—"A marvellous invention has come to light—the production of a sort of glass as malleable when cold as while red hot. A French paper says, in reporting it, this new metal, which, etc., long, will be of more value than gold, and which the inventor has called Silicon, is of a white color, very sonorous, and as brilliant and transparent as crystal. It can be obtained with equal ease, opaque or colored; combines with various substances, and some of these combinations produce shades of extraordinary beauty. It is without smell—very ductile, very malleable, and neither air nor acids affect it. It can be blown like glass, melted, or stretched out into long threads of perfect regularity. It is hard, very tough, and possesses the qualities of molten steel in the very highest degree. A variety of objects have been manufactured with this Silicon, which are about to be submitted to public exhibition on the place of the Hotel de Ville, at Saint Etienne.

The New Orleans Delta has the following—
"There was a colored soiree at No. — Bienville-street last evening. Tea was on the table precisely at six. A dark figure presented Dave Duddy, the negro drummer of the Legion, who was one of the party, with a cup of the beverage. Dave for a moment pined his white wife to and fro before his face, and gracefully declining the proffered refreshment, remarked—'No thanks you, Miss Dinah, I defer a hasty plate of soup—and pulling up the white collar of his shirt still closer to his black chin, added—'we ob do regular army allies does.'"

The California Expedition.—Col. Stevenson's California expedition is to be composed of mechanics of all kinds, professional men, and all others who feel disposed to enlist in the service of their country and go to California with the intention of remaining. Among other articles to go there will be one or two printing presses, accompanied by printers and men of talent to conduct them. It is understood that the paper, when established, will be perfectly free and independent of the government.

Nano Justice.—In the republic of Hayti, a man was tried for stealing some articles of food while cooking over the fire. It was urged in his defense that the larceny was committed under the influence of hunger; and the court decided that it was not unlawful for a man to steal when he was hungry. To this it was replied that he had stolen the pot also. But in this dilemma the court decided that, as the victim could not be taken away without the pot, it was allowable that the pot should accompany its contents.

A COMPLIMENT TO THE LADIES.—A minister a short time ago held forth to his female auditors in the manner following—"Be not proud that our blessed Lord paid your sex the distinguished honor of appearing first to a female after the resurrection, for it was only done that the glad tidings might spread the sooner!"

An old maid in Liberty, Wisconsin, who would wish to be considered a young maid, has brought on action for damages against the editor of the village paper for saying that she was one of the oldest and most respectable residents of that place.

The following significant toast was given at the celebration of the 4th at Springfield, Mass.—

By Mr. Bond.—Gen. Scott.—An unbisher in St. Paul's doctrine of forgetting those things which are behind and reaching forth to those things which are before.

In a Fix.—A bold, hearty, and healthy widower of about 45, with a family of five small children, the youngest being about seven months old, with lots of land, cows, &c., is in hams for courting two damsels all at once, in Cattaraugus County, N. Y.

The amount of money taken at Van Amburgh's mercer, on exhibition in Boston, on the 4th, was precisely \$3670, and during the week \$7700.

The Whig candidate for Governor of Ohio is running about the State making stump speeches in every hamlet. Nobody listens to him.

To Counterfeit \$1 bills of the New England bank, Boston, and Mechanics' bank, Newburyport, are circulating. Look out for them.

The execution of Andrew Howard, for the murder of Phoebe Hanson of Rochester, N. H., in Sept., 1843, took place in the jail yard in Dover, on the 5th inst.

The appointment of Gen. Patterson, of Philadelphia, as Major General of volunteers, has been confirmed by the Senate.

There is a Club in Woburn, which, at a recent meeting, proposed the following resolution: Resolved, That the President treat the Club to spruce beer and gingerbread.

Dead Letters.—The Postmaster of Lowell will return about four thousand dead letters to the Department, at the beginning of the present quarter. This is a thousand more than were sent the last time.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR OF MAINE

The following published in 1843, was from the pen of the Hon. Ephraim K. Smart of Camden, who at the period above alluded to, was a member of the Senate of Maine, and the "Augusta correspondent of the Republican Journal." Mr. Dana was then also a member of the Senate.

"Hon. JOHN W. DANA of Fryeburg, is a native of that town and the son of the Hon. Judge Dana. He was a member of the House of Representatives in 1840 and '42. Mr. Dana is the great-grandson of the brave Gen. Putnam, or his father's side; and of President Wheelock, the founder of Dartmouth College, on his mother's side. Mr. Dana is thirty five years of age and has an exceedingly young looking countenance. His hair is slightly sprinkled with grey which contrasts somewhat strikingly with so fair and youthful an appearance. He is a good writer and a man of strong common sense, conciliatory manners, and is universally respected by his friends and acquaintances."

In addition to the above, it is also well known that Mr. Dana was President of the Senate in 1844. He distinguished himself during the session of '44 as a talented, courteous and dignified presiding officer and at the termination of his official duties, delivered a chaste and eloquent farewell address, one passage of which was so strikingly beautiful as to command the notice of the entire press of the nation, and to gain for itself an insertion in almost every paper in the Union.

Mr. Dana is now not far from forty years of age. II. [Augusta Age.]

The title of Texas.—We have received a copy of Mr. Pillsbury's speech in pamphlet form. We extract the following reference to the Rio Grande:

"Every fortified place had been taken, and the invaders of Texas driven back to the western bank of the Rio Del Norte. She establishes defenses, and has never allowed a hostile Mexican to have foothold upon any of her territory, except a small settlement or two on the banks of this river. These, even these, have been subjugated. The honorable member has alluded to the Mier expedition—to its capture, and the deaths of some of that immortal band—to prove that we had not conquered a title to the eastern bank of the Del Norte. This handful of choice spirits capitulated upon the western side of the river, and not upon the eastern. They had invaded Mexico, fought over two thousand regular soldiers with less than two hundred and fifty, and left more than double their number dead upon the field of carnage. If courage and constancy, and devotion to the cause of their country could be estimated, that battle alone was enough to earn a title to the half of Mexico. The expedition in which these men were unfortunately taken, grew out of a dastardly marauding foray upon our territory—an expedition which sacrificed their national honor, by stealing and carrying off innocent citizens.

The republic claimed the territory by a declaration in her organic law, but she had secured her title, before she made the declaration by her arms. Driven from the country, they returned under the renowned Santa Ana, the self styled Napoleon of the south; every attempt was met by immediate chastisement and expulsion. The invaders were hunted from our territory, and never suffered to pollute it by exercising authority over our citizens. When annexation took place, no soldier of Mexico occupied the eastern bank of the Del Norte, or none could maintain themselves there."

Supreme Court Bangor.—The Grand Jury rose on Friday, having reported bills of indictment against Ezra Canney for the murder of Sarah Emerson, and against Wilmett H. Boyd for forging the name of the Assistant Post Master General to an order for payment of money, which order was presented to the Post Master in Bangor. Boyd was thereupon arraigned, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three years imprisonment in the States' Prison.

Canney was arraigned, and pleaded not guilty and his trial assigned for 3d Nov. next. Kent & Cutting appeared as counsel for him.

The following significant toast was given at the celebration of the 4th at Springfield, Mass.—

By Mr. Bond.—Gen. Scott.—An unbisher in St. Paul's doctrine of forgetting those things which are behind and reaching forth to those things which are before.

Privaters.—In the House of Representatives, recently, Mr. King, of Georgia, made the following interesting statement in regard to the private pension fund—the prizes brought into the United States during the last war were 313 public vessels and 2,033 private vessels. The number of guns taken by private armed vessels was 6,255; taken by public vessels, 1,045. These private armed vessels had brought property into the country of between two and three millions of dollars—and two per cent. of this was awarded them for their pension service.

Noel Bolster Suit.—Some dozen of boys, in N. York, associated themselves as a volunteer military company, and upon a recent excursion, the target used was board upon which was marked out a tolerable accurate likeness of a Mr. Davy, one of the "Star" police, who had made himself personally obnoxious to the juvenile corps. For this act, Capt. Davy sued them for libel. The court charged that holding up a citizen to public ridicule was actionable, and the jury returned a verdict of \$600 against the defendants. There is also a criminal charge against the same individuals. [Albany Journal.]

Encouragement worthy of Imitation.—A minister out West advertises, in the hope of making young people come forward, that, during the warm weather, he will marry them for a glass of whisky, a dozen of eggs, the first kiss of the bride, and a quarter of a pig."

Dead Letters.—The Postmaster of Lowell will return about four thousand dead letters to the Department, at the beginning of the present quarter. This is a thousand more than were sent the last time.

A brush with England at last.—In Troy, Wisconsin, 200,000 acres of broom corn were planted last year, and upwards of 50,000 brooms manufactured for a special market, Liverpool.

Lost Treasure Found. Successful Enterprise.

The brig Francis Amy arrived at this port yesterday, from her second voyage of exploration and search after the treasure of the ship-of-war "San Pedro," which was sunk off the Spanish Main in the year 1815. We understand that she has recovered this voyage about the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars, in Spanish dollars. This money was found at the bottom of the sea, about three feet under the sand, and beneath a coral formation, in sixty feet water. The amount recovered from the wreck, thus far, is something more than sixty thousand dollars. [Balt. Am.]

The N. Y. Express of Monday says—"It is now settled that the Cunard line is to run a regular weekly line, every alternate week, to this city. This will render the intercourse so regular that there will only be a few days' interval in the regular receipt of intelligence."

Texas Romance.—The Texas Register states that Miss Parker, who was captured at her father's fort on the Navajo, ten or twelve years ago, has married an Indian chief, and is now wedded to the Indian mode of life, that she is unwilling to return to her white kindred. The commissioners made every effort in their power to reclaim her, but she would not listen to their kind offers, and fled with her husband to the prairies. Even if she should be restored to her kindred here she would probably take advantage of the first opportunity, and flee away to the wilds of Northern Texas.

From Mexico.—The Washington papers of Saturday give copious (translated) extracts from Mr. Pillsbury's speech in pamphlet form. We extract the following reference to the Rio Grande:

"Every fortified place had been taken, and the invaders of Texas driven back to the western bank of the Rio Del Norte. She establishes defenses, and has never allowed a hostile Mexican to have foothold upon any of her territory, except a small settlement or two on the banks of this river. These, even these, have been subjugated. The honorable member has alluded to the Mier expedition—to its capture, and the deaths of some of that immortal band—to prove that we had not conquered a title to the eastern bank of the Del Norte. This handful of choice spirits capitulated upon the western side of the river, and not upon the eastern. They had invaded Mexico, fought over two thousand regular soldiers with less than two hundred and fifty, and left more than double their number dead upon the field of carnage. If courage and constancy, and devotion to the cause of their country could be estimated, that battle alone was enough to earn a title to the half of Mexico. The expedition in which these men were unfortunately taken, grew out of a dastardly marauding foray upon our territory—an expedition which sacrificed their national honor, by stealing and carrying off innocent citizens."

Delegates.—At the State Temperance Convention at Augusta, Rev. Mr. Redlon, of Gray, from the Committee appointed to select Delegates to the World's Convention, reported the following: Col. Neal Dow of Portland; Theodore S. Brown, Esq., and Rev. S. L. Pomeroy, of Bangor; Rev. G. Webster of Portland; Rev. C. Manger, of Orono.

White there is Life there is Hope.—
Instances like the following are almost of daily occurrence, and renders superfluous all further comment upon the efficacy of Wistar's Balsam.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1845.
Mr. Seth W. Fowle: Dear Sir,—The character of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is so well established throughout that country, and especially in the State of New York, that any further testimony would seem to be unnecessary. Yet I have derived so much advantage from it, that I have no doubt of its efficacy.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,
I consider the best medicine in the world for Coughs, Colds, and Pulmonary complaints.

WILLIAM B. SWARTS.

None genuine without a written signature of I. Butts.

DIED.

In Norway, 23d ult., Mrs. Anna Morse, aged 68 years.

In Alexander, Mr. George Lord, formerly of Norway aged 49.

In Brownfield, July 4th, Mr. Daniel Bean, Jr., aged 23 years.

In Cohasset, Mass., Mrs. Lydia S., wife of Mr. Osborn Wood, aged 27 years, formerly of Norway.

Sheriff's Sale.

Oxonon, 2d—July 7th, 1846.

TAKEN on Execution, the same having been attached on the original Writ, and will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION.

At the highest bidder, at Bridgman's Inn in Buckfield, in said County, on Saturday the fifteenth day of August next, at one o'clock P. M., unless redeemed prior.

All the right which SILVANUS B. FAUNCE has in equity to redeem Lot of land numbered Fourteen in the Third Range in Buckfield in said County, as well as also his right to redeem two other parcels of land in said town, being the same premises mortgaged by said Faunce to Thomas Witt on the sixth day of January, 1845, to secure the payment of three hundred and fifty dollars in five years and interest annually, which said Mortgage is recorded in the Oxford Registry, Book 70, page 223—Reference thereto for further description.

(3) SAMUEL F. RAWSON, Dept. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

Oxonon, 2d—June 25, 1846.

TAKEN on Execution, the same having been attached on the original Writ, and will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION.

At the highest bidder, at the Inn of Samuel Holland on Canton Point in Milford, the third day of August next, at ten o'clock in the morning, unless redeemed prior.

All the right which JOHN BAXTER, Esq., has in equity to redeem the Starch Mill and land belonging thereto on said Canton Point, and being the same built by said Baxter and set off by a Company from Boston on or about the 20th ult.,—reference to said set off for further description.

Also—all the right said Baxter has to redeem the Farm and buildings recently occupied by him on said Canton Point, and formerly known as the Joseph Holland farm and stand; the same being mortgaged by said Baxter to Jonathan Bush of Boston, Mass., in July, 1844—also to S. R. & E. Treet, Jr., in October, 1844, for the sum of four thousand dollars on each of said Mortgages. Reference to said Mortgages for further description.

(8) JOHN M. EUSTIS, Deputy Sheriff.

EDWARD REILLY,

TAILOR,

WILLFULLY respectfully inform his friends and the

public that he may be constantly found at the

Shop formerly occupied by Lewis W. Denner, at

South Paris.

where the Tailoring business, in all its branches, is carried on in a faithful and workman-like manner.

All Garments warranted to fit, or no pay.

Gentlemen, wishing for fashionable clothing, are requested to try him and see if these things be so."

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA FASHIONS.

Received at his Shop regularly as soon as published.

Wanted immediately—Two Apprentices Girls.

South Paris, June, 1846.

BOOK STORE.

THE subscriber keeps constantly for sale a large and

general assortment of Books and Stationery, among

which are all the School Books in common use for

Schools and Academies, such as Grammars, Arithme-

tics, Algebra, History, Geography, Astronomy, Philosophy,

Chemistry, &c., &c.

Also—a prime assortment of

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

from which Public, Social, Sunday School, and Private libraries are supplied on reasonable terms, and of a

size to suit the various tastes and wishes of the reading community generally.

Large Quarto, Duodecimo, and Pocket Bibles; Testaments, Hymn-Books; paper, ink, quills, steel pens,

paper-folios, sand-boxes, seals, &c.

ALSO—

LAW OFFICES FOR LEASE.

Judgments, qualities and prices to suit customers.

Glass Ware, Maps of the State of Maine, and many

other articles, too numerous to particularize in a short advertisement.

For further particulars, Ladies and Gentlemen, please call and examine for yourselves, or inquire of

BENJ. WALTON.

Paris-Hill, May 5th, 1846.

